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CN1088483**ANSWER 1 OF 3: CAPLUS**

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:550970 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:94003
TITLE: Manufacture of improved coating for coated paper
INVENTOR(S): Lu, Jianping; Shi, Renxin; Qian, Xianhua; Pei, Zhen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hangzhou Chemical Industry Institute, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 6 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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CN 1277284	A	20001220	CN 1999-108711	19990615 <--
CN 1088483	B	20020731		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1999-108711 19990615

AB The improved coating for coated paper is manufd. by allowing 1 mol dicarboxylic acid (such as succinic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid, phthalic acid) and 0.5-5.0 mol polyethylene polyamine (such as diethylene triamine, triethylene tetramine, tetraethylene pentamine) to carry out polycondensation reaction at 150-200° for 2-4 h, allowing further reaction with 2-10 mol urea for 2-4 h at 100-150°, dilg. with water to 40-50% polyamide polyurea soln., allowing the soln. to react with cation bridging agent (such as cyclopropyl trialkyl ammonium chloride or 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl trialkyl ammonium chloride) at 60-100° for 1-3 h, adjusting pH to 4-6 with 50% H₂SO₄, and at last reacting with formaldehyde (or dibasic aldehyde glyoxal, glutaric dialdehyde) and Na₂SO₃, NaHSO₃, Na₂S₂O₅ and/or Na₃PO₄ at 60-80° for 2-4 h, wherein 0.05-0.5 mol of mol. wt. adjusting agents (such as benzoic acid, lauric acid, acetic acid, methylaniline, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, lauryl amine) were also used.

ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS:

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:753690 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:153820
TITLE: Silicon phosphorus aluminum molecular sieves synthesized using triethylamine as the templating agent and their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Liu, Zhongmin; Cai, Guangyu; He, Changqing
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dalian Chemical Physics Institute, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 12 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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CN 1088483	A	19940629	CN 1992-112230	19921219 <--
CN 1037334	B	19980211		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1992-112230 19921219

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AB The mol. sieves have the formula of $mR_x(SixAl_yPz)O_2$, where m, x, y and z are mol. fractions, $m = 0.03-0.5$, $x = 0.01-0.98$, $y = 0.01-0.60$, $z = 0.01-0.60$ and $(x+y+z) = 1.0$, templating agent R is triethylamine or a group of azotic compds. e.g., tetrapropylammonium hydroxide, tripropylamine, etc. and triethylamine content > 50 wt.%. In this simple process, raw materials are cheap, and the produced mol. sieves can be manufd. into a highly active and stable catalyst which can be applied to convert methanol or di-Me ether into low C olefins.

ANSWER 3 OF 3 WPIX:

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-241097 [32] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-110547
TITLE: Silicon phosphorous aluminium molecular sieve synthesis.
DERWENT CLASS: A41 E17 E33 H04 J04
INVENTOR(S): CAI, G; HE, C; LIU, Z
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DALI-N) DALIAN CHEM & PHYSICAL INST CHINESE ACAD;
(DALI-N) DALIAN CHEM PHYSICS INST CHINA ACAD SCI
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
CN 1088483	A	19940629	(199532)*		1<--
CN 1037334	C	19980211	(200455)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CN 1088483	A	CN 1992-112230	19921219
CN 1037334	C	CN 1992-112230	19921219

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CN 1992-112230 19921219

AN 1995-241097 [32] WPIX

AB CN 1088483 A UPAB: 19950905

Si-P-Al synthesised molecular sieve 'SAPO-34' is synthesised by using triethylamine or nitrogen-contg. organic cpds. gp. taking triethylamine first, as form agent.

USE - After processing, the molecular sieve can be used as a catalyst for the reaction of methanol or dimethyl ether converting into low carbon olefins.

ADVANTAGE - The molecular sieve has high catalytic activity, good stability, high yield of low carbon olefins (approaching 100%) and the selectivity of 1-4C low carbon olefin is greater than 85%. The form agent and raw material are cheap, the productive process is simple and it is suitable for the large scale industrialised prodn..

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